Connecting via Winsock to STN

FILE 'MEDLINE'

FILE 'JAPIO'

FILE 'BIOSIS'

FILE 'SCISEARCH'

FILE 'WPIDS'

FILE 'CAPLUS'

FILE 'EMBASE'

=> s human membrane-associated protein# or human membrane associated protein#
   3 FILES SEARCHED...
L1   49 HUMAN MEMBRANE-ASSOCIATED PROTEIN# OR HUMAN MEMBRANE ASSOCIATED
               PROTEIN#

=> s humap or humap-9 or humap 9
L2   3 HUMAP OR HUMAP-9 OR HUMAP 9

=> dup rem l2
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L2
L3   2 DUP REM L2 (1 DUPLICATE REMOVED)

=> dup rem l1
PROCESSING COMPLETED FOR L1
L4   25 DUP REM L1 (24 DUPLICATES REMOVED)

=> d abs l4 1-25

L4 ANSWER 1 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
AB Protein kinase-encoding genes that are expressed at abnormally increased levels in human cancer tissues (colon, lung, breast and prostate) relative to corresponding cancer-free tissues are identified. Forty-four cancer-related protein kinase genes were identified by two-tier statistical anal. and transmembrane hidden Markov model algorithm anal. of gene expression data generated from the Affymetrix MG U95 microarray. These genes or their products can be used as markers for the detection of resp. cancers. Modulators of these genes or their products can be used for the treatment or prevention of resp. cancers. [This abstr. record is one of ten records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
AB The invention relates to compns., kits, and methods for diagnosing, staging, prognosing, monitoring and treating human prostate cancers. A variety of marker genes are provided, wherein changes in the levels of expression of one or more of the marker genes is correlated with the presence of prostate cancer. In particular, three sets of the marker genes, corresponding to 11617 GenBank Accession Nos. (only 2168 new submissions) and 15 SEQ IDs, are identified by transcription profiling using RNA derived from clin. samples, that were expressed at least 2-fold or greater than the normal controls. Using TNM staging approach, these markers are divided to three groups, ones can be used to det. whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the liver (M stage); ones can be used to det. whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the bone (M stage); and ones can be used to det. whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the lymph nodes (N stage and/or M stage). The invention also relates to a kit for assessing the specific type of metastatic prostate cancer, e.g., cancer that has metastasized to the liver, bone or lymph nodes. [This abstr. record is one of three records

for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention relates to novel polynucleotides assocd. with the plasma membrane, the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively referred to as "plasma membrane assocd. antigens," and antibodies that immunospecifically bind these polypeptides, and the use of such plasma membrane assocd. polynucleotides, antigens, and antibodies for detecting, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to these novel polypeptides. More specifically, isolated nucleic acid mols. are provided encoding novel plasma membrane assocd. polypeptides. Novel polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing these plasma membrane assocd. polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the novel polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to methods and/or compns. for inhibiting or promoting the prodn. and/or function of the polypeptides of the invention. The Sequence Listing (total 2876 SEQ IDs) was provided as an electronic file, but the descriptive Table 1 available only on CD-ROM was not accessible.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention provides 1995 human cDNAs with a high fullness ratio, and which encode full-length polypeptides, which were obtained by the oligo-capping method. None of the clones are identical to any known human mRNAs selected by searching 5'-end sequences and mRNA sequences with the annotation of "complete cds" in the GenBank and UniGene (Human) databases using BLAST homol. The full-length nucleotide sequences of the cDNA and amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleotide sequences were detd. Because the cDNA of the present invention are full-length and contain the translation start site, they provide information useful for analyzing the functions of the polypeptide. Gene expression profiles of the cDNA clones were studied by analyzing the large-scale cDNA database constructed based on the 5'-end nucleotide sequences, and gene functions were revealed by homol. searching and anal. of expression profiles in silico.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
AB The present invention is based on the elucidation of global changes in gene expression in peripheral blood leukocytes (PBL) of patients with glomerular diseases exhibiting different types of clin. and pathol. features of glomerular nephropathy as compared to normal PBL as well as the identification of individual genes that are differently expressed in PBL of patients with glomerular diseases. The genes and gene expression information may be used as markers for the diagnosis of disease subtype, such as IgA nephropathy, Minimal Change nephrotic syndrome, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-assocd. glomerulonephritis (ANCA), focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS), and lupus nephritis. The genes may also be used as markers to evaluate the effects of a candidate drug or agent on tissues, including PBLs, particularly PBLs undergoing activation or PBLs from a patient with glomerular disease. Differential expression of genes between PBLs from patients with glomerular disease and normal PBL samples was detd. using the Affymetrix 42K human gene chip set. [This abstr. record is one of nine records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The authors disclose the gene expression profile for endothelial cells derived from normal and malignant colorectal tissues. Comparison between normal-and tumor-derived endothelium revealed differentially expressed genes, including many that were specifically elevated in tumor-assocd. endothelium. Expts. with representative genes from this group demonstrated that most were similarly expressed in the endothelium of primary lung, breast, brain, and pancreatic cancers as well as in metastatic lesions of the liver. These results demonstrate that neoplastic and normal endothelium in humans are distinct at the mol.

level.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acids mols., designated 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, and 23228 nucleic acid mols., which encode novel ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***assocd*** ***protein*** family members, and human cell surface protein family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid mols., recombinant expression vectors contg. 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 nucleic acid mols., host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 antibodies. The cDNA sequences and the encoded amino acid sequences of the polypeptides of the invention are provided. Tissue-specific expression profiles and structural motifs of the polypeptides are provided. Diagnostic and drug screening methods utilizing compns. of the invention are also provided.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The human gut is colonized with a vast community of indigenous microorganisms that help shape our biol. The complete genome sequence is now presented for the Gram-neg. anaerobe Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, a dominant member of our normal distal intestinal microbiota. Its 4779-member proteome includes an elaborate app. for acquiring and hydrolyzing otherwise indigestible dietary polysaccharides and an assocd. environment-sensing system consisting of a large repertoire of extracytoplasmic function sigma factors and one- and two-component signal transduction systems. These and other expanded paralogous groups shed light on the mol. mechanisms underlying symbiotic host-bacterial relationships in our intestine. The genome sequence is deposited in GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ under accession no. AE015928 and in the RefSeq database under accession no. NC_004663.

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
AB Renal reabsorption is the main mechanism that controls mannose homeostasis. This takes place through a specific Na-coupled uphill transport system, the molecular identity of which is unknown. We prepared and screened a size-selected rat kidney cortex cDNA library through the expression of mannose transport in Xenopus laevis oocytes. We have identified a membrane protein that induces high-affinity and specific Na-dependent transport of d-mannose and d-glucose in X. laevis oocytes, most likely through stimulation of the capacity of an endogenous transport system of the oocyte. Sequencing has revealed that the cDNA encodes the counterpart of the ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** MAP17, previously known by its overexpression in renal, colon, lung, and breast carcinomas. We show that MAP17 is a 12.2-kDa nonglycosylated membrane protein that locates to the brush-border plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus of transfected cells and that it is expressed in the proximal tubules of the kidney cortex and in the spermatids of the seminiferous tubules. It spans twice the cell membrane, with both termini inside the cell, and seems to form homodimers through intracellular Cys55, a residue also involved in transport expression. MAP17 is responsible for mannose transport expression in oocytes by rat kidney cortex mRNA. The induced transport has the functional characteristics of a Na-glucose cotransporter (SGLT), because d-glucose and alpha-methyl-d-glucopyranoside are also accepted substrates that are inhibited by phloridzin. The corresponding transporter from the proximal tubule remains to be identified, but it is different from the known mammalian SGLT-1, -2, and -3.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 25 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
AN 2002-305578 [35] WPIDS
AB CN 1333253 A UPAB: 20020603
NOVELTY - A ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** 32.78, encoding polynucleotide and producing this polypeptide by DNA recombination technology, are new. The protein is useful for treating hormone metabolism disturbance disease and nervous system dysfunction disease. Also disclosed are an antagonist for resisting

the polypeptide and its therapeutic action, and the application of the encoding polynucleotide.
Dwg.0/0

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acids that encode human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1 (KTOM1), which has two isoforms, KTOM1a and KTOM1b, and has protein-protein interaction activity and high expression in kidney tumors. KTOM1a shares certain protein domains and an overall structural organization with other proteins that contain caldesmon and ERM (ezrin/radixin/moesin) motifs as well as a leucine-rich repeat (LRR) motif with five leucine-rich domains. KTOM1a is expressed in liver, bone marrow, brain, heart, lung, kidney, colon, muscle, testis, uterus, and placenta. The KTOM1a gene is organized with 25 exons on human chromosome 2q35. The invention also relates to KTOM1 fragments, vectors for propagating and expressing human KTOM1 nucleic acids, host cells comprising the nucleic acids and vectors of the present invention, proteins, protein fragments, and protein fusions of the novel human KTOM1 isoforms, and antibodies thereto. The invention further provides transgenic cells and non-human organisms comprising human KTOM1 nucleic acids, and transgenic cells and non-human organisms with targeted disruption of the endogenous ortholog of the human KTOM1 gene. The invention further provides pharmaceutical formulations of the nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies of the present invention, and diagnostic, investigational, and therapeutic methods based on the human KTOM1 nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies of the present invention.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of novel ***human*** ***membrane*** ***assocd*** . ***protein*** Zupar1, which exhibits homol. to known plasminogen activator proteins. Zupar1 is highly expressed in testis tissue indicating an assocn. with spermatogenesis. Zupar1 gene is mapped on human chromosome 19q13.32. The invention further provides therapeutic and diagnostic methods utilizing the polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antagonists of the polypeptides.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of a novel human protein, designated 58199, which has sequence homol. with membrane-assocd. proteins. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid mols., recombinant expression vectors contg. 58199 nucleic acid mols., host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 58199 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 58199 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-58199 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compns. of the invention are also provided.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 25 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 5
AN 2001-168860 [17] WPIDS
AB WO 200112662 A UPAB: 20011129
NOVELTY - An isolated polypeptide (I) with a ***human*** ***membrane*** ***associated*** ***protein*** (MEMAP) sequence, is new.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated polypeptide (I) comprises an amino acid (aa) sequence of one of 34 ***human*** ***membrane*** ***associated*** ***protein*** (MEMAP) sequences given in the specification, a sequence with at least 70% identity to the MEMAP sequences, or a biologically active fragment or immunogenic fragment of the MEMAP sequences.
INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:
(1) an isolated polynucleotide (II) encoding (I);
(2) an isolated polynucleotide comprising:
(a) a sequence with at least 90% polynucleotide sequence identity to the sequence of (II),
(b) a sequence complementary to (II);
(c) a sequence complementary to (a); or
(d) an RNA equivalent of (a)-(c);
(3) a recombinant polypeptide (III) comprising a promoter sequence

linked operably to (II);

(4) a cell transformed with (III);

(5) a transgenic organism transformed with (III);

(6) an isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 60 contiguous nucleotides of (II);

(7) a method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample comprising:

(a) hybridizing the sample with a probe containing at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence complementary to the target polynucleotide; and

(b) detecting the presence or absence of the hybridization complex and optionally the amount of complex formed;

(8) a method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample comprising:

(a) amplifying the target polynucleotide or a polynucleotide fragment by polymerase chain reaction; and

(b) detecting the presence or absence and optionally the amount of the polynucleotide in the sample;

(9) a method for producing (I) comprising culturing the host cell of (4) and recovering the polypeptide from the host cell culture;

(10) an isolated antibody which specifically binds to (I);

(11) a method of screening for a compound effective as an agonist or antagonist of (I) by exposing a sample comprising (I) to a test compound and detecting agonist or antagonist activity in the sample;

(12) a method of screening for a compound that specifically binds to (I) by combining (I) with a test compound under suitable conditions and detecting binding of the test compound to (I);

(13) a method of screening for a compound that modulates activity of (I) by combining (I) with a test compound under suitable conditions, assessing the activity of (I) in the presence of the test compound and comparing the activity to that in the absence of the test compound;

(14) a method for screening a compound for effectiveness in altering expression of (II) comprising exposing a sample comprising (II) to a test compound and detecting altered expression of (II); and

(15) a method for assessing toxicity of a test compound comprising:

(a) treating a biological sample containing nucleic acids with the test compound;

(b) hybridizing the nucleic acids in the sample with a probe comprising at least 20 nucleotides of (II);

(c) detecting the amount of hybridization complex formed; and

(d) comparing the amount formed in the treated sample to the amount from an untreated sample where a difference is indicative of toxicity of the test compound.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; antiinflammatory; anticonvulsant; immunosuppressive; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiarrheic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; antagonist or agonist of human membrane associated proteins.

USE - (I) and an agonist of (I) are used to treat a disease or condition associated with decreased expression of functional MEMAP and antagonists of (I) are used to treat a disease or condition associated with overexpression of functional MEMAP (claimed). These disorders include cell proliferative, autoimmune/inflammatory, neurological and gastrointestinal disorders. The polynucleotides and polypeptides are also used for the diagnosis of these disorders.

Specific examples of these disorders include cancer, inflammation, atherosclerosis, epilepsy and diarrhea.

(I) can be used to screen for compounds which specifically bind MEMAP (claimed) including antibodies, oligonucleotides, proteins and small molecules. (II) can be used to prepare transgenic animals which can be studied to provide information concerning human disease.

Anti-MEMAP antibodies are useful in immunoassays for the detection of MEMAP protein and can be used as antagonists to treat or prevent a disorder associated with MEMAP. Polynucleotides encoding MEMAP can be delivered to target cells with genetic abnormalities with respect to the expression of MEMAP to treat or prevent a disorder associated with MEMAP.

Dwg.0/0

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN

AB The invention provides cDNA sequences of a novel ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***assocd*** . ***protein*** 37 cloned from

placenta brain, which has sequence homol. with human Copines I protein family. The invention also relates to constructing membrane-assocd. protein 37 gene expression vectors to prep. recombinant membrane-assocd. protein 37 protein using Escherichia coli cells or eukaryotic cells. Methods of expressing and prepg. recombinant membrane-assocd. protein 37 protein and its antibody are described. Methods of using membrane-assocd. protein 37 gene or protein products for the treatment of various kinds of diseases, such as cancer, blood diseases, HIV infection, immune diseases and inflammation are also disclosed.

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB Primers for synthesizing full-length cDNAs and their use are provided. Eight hundred thirty cDNAs encoding human proteins were isolated and nucleotide sequences of 5'-, and 3'-ends of the cDNAs were detd. Furthermore, primers for synthesizing the full-length cDNA are provided to clarify the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full-length cDNAs of the present invention contg. the translation start sites provide information useful for analyzing the functions of the proteins. Tissue expression profiles and homol. comparisons with sequences from public databases are provided for each of the 830 cDNA clones.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 25 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 6
AN 2000-687346 [67] WPIDS
AB WO 200065054 A UPAB: 20011129
NOVELTY - An isolated ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** (HUMAP) polypeptide (I) consisting of a sequence (S1) selected from HUMAP 1-17 of 160, 359, 299, 599, 479, 475, 667, 443, 651, 96, 202, 328, 265, 396, 563, 161 and 175 amino acids respectively, (or a naturally occurring sequence having 90% sequence identity to S1) defined in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated polynucleotide (II) or its complement encoding (I), consisting of a sequence (S2) of 1147, 1260, 2387, 2172, 2328, 1361, 789, 1793, 3694, 2000, 2973, 2394, 1853, 3617, 1029, 1923 or 837 bp (or a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having 90% sequence identity to S2) or an RNA equivalent of (II), all given in the specification;

(2) a recombinant polynucleotide (III) comprising a promoter sequence operably linked to (II);

(3) a cell transformed with (III);

(4) preparation of (I);

(5) a transgenic organism comprising (III);

(6) an antibody (IV) which binds to (I);

(7) an isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 60 contiguous nucleotides of (II);

(8) a composition (V) comprising (I), and an agonist or antagonist compound identified using (I); and

(9) a method (VI) for detecting a target polynucleotide having the sequence of (II) in a sample by hybridizing the sample with a probe comprising at least 16 contiguous nucleotides complementary to and hybridizing to the target polynucleotide in the sample, and detecting the presence or absence of the hybridization complex.

ACTIVITY - Antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antianemic; anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antithyroid; antidiabetic; gynecological; osteopathic; nephrotropic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulator of cell signaling, differentiation and proliferation.

No biological data is given.

USE - (I) is useful for screening a compound for effectiveness as an agonist or antagonist of (I). (I) or the identified agonist or antagonist is useful for treating a disease or condition associated with decreased or increased expression of functional HUMAP. (II) is also useful for screening a compound for effectiveness in altering expression of a target polynucleotide comprising the sequence of (II). Diseases treated include cell proliferative disorders such as actinic keratosis, arteriosclerosis, cancer (including breast, bladder, bone marrow, brain and uterus cancer), cell differentiation disorders including developmental disorders such as renal tubular acidosis, anemia, Cushing's syndrome, epilepsy, a disorder of cell signaling including endocrine disorders such as disorders of the hypothalamus and pituitary resulting from lesions such as thrombosis,

infections, immunological disorders and complications due to head trauma, disorders associated with hyperpituitarism including acromegaly, disorders associated with hypothyroidism including goiter, hyperparathyroidism, pancreatic disorders such as Type I or Type II diabetes mellitus, infertility, endometriosis, osteoporosis, hypergonadal disorders associated with Leydig cell tumors and gynecomastia. Antibodies which specifically bind HUMAP may be used for the diagnosis of disorders associated with the expression of HUMAP, or in assays to monitor patients being treated with HUMAP or agonists, antagonists or inhibitors of HUMAP. Dwg.0/0

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB The present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***assocd*** . ***protein*** gene, designated Zsig-43, which is believed to be a receptor. Receptors perform many functions that are essential for the metab. and differentiation of cells. As such, this class of proteins often provides targets for therapeutically useful drugs. Zsig-43 protein comprises a secretory signal sequence, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain contg. a putative SH2 binding domain. The Zsig-43 gene resides on human chromosome 17 at 17q21.1. The invention also relates to the tissue distribution of Zsig-43 mRNA.

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB Surface mols. involved in human T cell activation were investigated using a newly developed monoclonal antibody (H47 mAb). H47 antigen (Ag) recognized by H47 mAb was expressed on approx. 10% of resting T cells (mostly CD4-CD8+), 30% of PMA-activated T cells (both CD4+CD8- and CD4-CD8+), and most NK, B cells, and monocytes in the peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). H47 mAb immunopptd. a 100 or 120-kD mol. wt. (MW) membrane protein of T cells and monocytes under nonreducing or reducing conditions, resp., suggesting that H47 Ag consists of a single polypeptide that has intramol. disulfide bonds. H47 mAb significantly enhanced PMA-induced proliferation of PBMC in a monocyte-independent fashion. H47 mAb, however, failed to enhance T cell proliferation induced by anti-CD3 mAb, anti-CD2 mAb, or phytohemagglutinin (PHA). H47 mAb also enhanced PMA-induced interleukin-2 receptor (IL-2R) expression and IL-2 synthesis, but did not induce a change in intracellular free calcium ([Ca2+]i) of T cells. These results suggest that H47 Ag is a new membrane mol. involved in PMA-induced T cell activation.

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB Overlapping cDNAs 3.8 kb in length contg. a long open reading frame were obtained that hybridized exclusively to transcripts from hematopoietic cells. Sequence anal. found 8 potential membrane domains and 2 possible cAMP/cGMP phosphorylation sites. This sequence exhibited no homologies with the EMBL/Genbank nucleic acid SwissProt or GenPept amino acid data bases. The gene is located at 12q13.1, a region of occasional translocations in hematopoietic neoplasia and a rare folic acid fragile site, Fra 12A.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

L4 ANSWER 24 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
AB A comparison was made of the binding modes of the bacterial cell wall precursor L-lysyl-D-alanyl-D-alanine to the glycopeptide antibiotic vancomycin and to the D-alanyl-D-alanine-cleaving peptidase of Streptomyces sp. strain R61, a model for cell wall-synthesizing enzymes whose X-ray three-dimensional structure is established. In each of the two pairings (vancomycin with peptide and DD-peptidase with peptide), polypeptide backbones were antiparallel, and the antibiotic or enzyme enveloped the peptide substrate from opposite sides. Hydrogen-bonding groups on the substrate which are involved with the DD-peptidase were shown to be different from the ones reported from nuclear magnetic resonance studies to be involved with vancomycin. Because of steric

hindrance, the binding of either molecule to the substrate prevents the binding of the other molecule. Binding to the substrate by a D-alanyl-D-alanine-recognizing protein in a manner similar to that used by the DD-peptidase could explain recent observations of vancomycin resistance, in which a new membrane-associated protein has been detected.

L4 ANSWER 25 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
AB Protein kinase C activity was studied in superoxide-producing human polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Using equiv. cell concns., superoxide prodn. and particulate fraction-assocd. protein kinase C activity increased in parallel in phorbol 12-myristate 13-acetate (PMA), oleoyl-acetyl-glycerol (OAG), opsonized zymosan, and A23187-activated leukocytes. An increase in particulate fraction-assocd. phospholipid-independent protein kinase activity was obsd. upon stimulation with these activators. In contrast, in formyl-Met-Leu-Phe (FMLP)-activated cells the increase in superoxide prodn. was only accompanied by an increase in particulate fraction-assocd. protein kinase C activity if the cells were pretreated with cytochalasin B. Purified protein kinase C activity was stimulated by OAG and PMA, whereas no stimulation was obsd. using A23187 or opsonized zymosan. It is suggested that the activation induced in human neutrophils by PMA, OAG, opsonized zymosan, and A23187 involves a tight membrane assocd. of phospholipid-dependent and -independent protein kinase activity. This contrasts to FMLP-activated neutrophils, in which a membrane-bound form is only obsd. after pretreatment with cytochalasin B.

=> d ibib abs l3 1-2

L3 ANSWER 1 OF 2 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-687346 [67] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-508144
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-209235
TITLE: Human membrane-associated protein, useful for diagnosis and treatment of cell signaling, cell differentiation and cell proliferation disorders such as cancer, and for identifying agonists and antagonists.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): AZIMZAI, Y; BANDMAN, O; BAUGHN, M R; HILLMAN, J L; LAL, P; REDDY, R; TANG, Y T; YUE, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INCY-N) INCYTE GENOMICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 88
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000065054	A2	20001102	(200067)*	EN	99
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000044835	A	20001110	(200109)		
EP 1173566	A2	20020123	(200214)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2002542782	W	20021217	(200312)		127

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000065054	A2	WO 2000-US10884	20000420
AU 2000044835	A	AU 2000-44835	20000420
EP 1173566	A2	EP 2000-926278	20000420
		WO 2000-US10884	20000420
JP 2002542782	W	JP 2000-614390	20000420
		WO 2000-US10884	20000420

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	PATENT NO
AU 2000044835	A Based on	WO 2000065054
EP 1173566	A2 Based on	WO 2000065054
JP 2002542782	W Based on	WO 2000065054

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-140580P 19990623; US 1999-130694P 19990423

AN 2000-687346 [67] WPIDS

AB WO 200065054 A UPAB: 20011129

NOVELTY - An isolated human membrane-associated protein (***HUMAP***) polypeptide (I) consisting of a sequence (S1) selected from ***HUMAP*** 1-17 of 160, 359, 299, 599, 479, 475, 667, 443, 651, 96, 202, 328, 265, 396, 563, 161 and 175 amino acids respectively, (or a naturally occurring sequence having 90% sequence identity to S1) defined in the specification, is new.

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(2) a recombinant polynucleotide (III) comprising a promoter sequence operably linked to (II);

(3) a cell transformed with (III);

(4) preparation of (I);

(5) a transgenic organism comprising (III);

(6) an antibody (IV) which binds to (I);

(7) an isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 60 contiguous nucleotides of (II);

(8) a composition (V) comprising (I), and an agonist or antagonist compound identified using (I); and

(9) a method (VI) for detecting a target polynucleotide having the sequence of (II) in a sample by hybridizing the sample with a probe comprising at least 16 contiguous nucleotides complementary to and hybridizing to the target polynucleotide in the sample, and detecting the presence or absence of the hybridization complex.

ACTIVITY - Antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antianemic; anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antithyroid; antidiabetic; gynecological; osteopathic; nephrotropic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulator of cell signaling, differentiation and proliferation.

No biological data is given.

USE - (I) is useful for screening a compound for effectiveness as an agonist or antagonist of (I). (I) or the identified agonist or antagonist is useful for treating a disease or condition associated with decreased or increased expression of functional ***HUMAP*** . (II) is also useful for screening a compound for effectiveness in altering expression of a target polynucleotide comprising the sequence of (II). Diseases treated include cell proliferative disorders such as actinic keratosis, arteriosclerosis, cancer (including breast, bladder, bone marrow, brain and uterus cancer), cell differentiation disorders including developmental disorders such as renal tubular acidosis, anemia, Cushing's syndrome, epilepsy, a disorder of cell signaling including endocrine disorders such as disorders of the hypothalamus and pituitary resulting from lesions such as thrombosis, infections, immunological disorders and complications due to head trauma, disorders associated with hyperpituitarism including acromegaly, disorders associated with hypothyroidism including goiter, hyperparathyroidism, pancreatic disorders such as Type I or Type II diabetes mellitus, infertility, endometriosis, osteoporosis, hypergonadal disorders associated with Leydig cell tumors and gynecomastia. Antibodies which specifically bind ***HUMAP*** may be used for the diagnosis of disorders associated with the expression of ***HUMAP*** , or in assays to monitor patients being treated with ***HUMAP*** or agonists, antagonists or inhibitors of ***HUMAP*** .

Dwg.0/0

L3 ANSWER 2 OF 2 SCISEARCH COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on

STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 93:264817 SCISEARCH
THE GENUINE ARTICLE: KX957
TITLE: FINE-STRUCTURES OF THE SUBCAPSULAR LYMPHATIC CAPILLARIES OF THE ***HUMAP*** LIVER-SCANNING ELECTRON-MICROSCOPIC STUDY USING THE CHEMICAL DIGESTION METHOD
AUTHOR: NIIYAMA G (Reprint); SUGAHARA A; KIMURA T; TOKUMITSU S; KINOYAMA S; SATO H; KOBAYASHI T
CORPORATE SOURCE: KAWASAKI MED UNIV, KAWASAKI HOSP, DEPT INTERNAL MED, OKAYAMA 700, JAPAN
COUNTRY OF AUTHOR: JAPAN
SOURCE: GASTROENTEROLOGY, (APR 1993) Vol. 104, No. 4, Supp. S, pp. A964.
ISSN: 0016-5085.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; Journal
FILE SEGMENT: LIFE; CLIN
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
REFERENCE COUNT: No References

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L4 ANSWER 1 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 1
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:705795 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:223395
TITLE: Protein kinases up-regulated in human cancer tissues and their use for diagnosing and treating cancers
INVENTOR(S): Brown, Eugene; Wei, Liu
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Wyeth, John, and Brother Ltd., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 125 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 10
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004070062	A2	20040819	WO 2004-XI3371	20040204
W: AE, AE, AG, AL, AL, AM, AM, AM, AT, AT, AU, AZ, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BG, BR, BR, BW, BY, BY, BZ, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CN, CO, CO, CR, CR, CU, CU, CZ, CZ, DE, DE, DK, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EC, EE, EE, EG, ES, ES, FI, FI, GB, GD, GE, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, HU, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, JP, KE, KE, KG, KG, KP, KP, KP, KR, KR, KZ, KZ, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MX, MZ, MZ, NA, NI				
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WO 2004070062	A2	20040819	WO 2004-US3371	20040204
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2003-444637P P 20030204
WO 2004-US3371 A 20040204

AB Protein kinase-encoding genes that are expressed at abnormally increased levels in human cancer tissues (colon, lung, breast and prostate) relative to corresponding cancer-free tissues are identified. Forty-four cancer-related protein kinase genes were identified by two-tier statistical anal. and transmembrane hidden Markov model algorithm anal. of

gene expression data generated from the Affymetrix MG U95 microarray. These genes or their products can be used as markers for the detection of resp. cancers. Modulators of these genes or their products can be used for the treatment or prevention of resp. cancers. [This abstr. record is one of ten records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L4 ANSWER 2 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 2
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:85983 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:194431
TITLE: Human prostate cancer marker genes associated with various metastatic stages identified by gene profiling, and related compositions, kits, and methods for diagnosis, prognosis and therapy
INVENTOR(S): Schlegel, Robert; Endege, Wilson O.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 131 pp.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 5
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
US 2004009481	A1	20040115	US 2002-166883		20020611
US 2004009481	A1	20040115	US 2002-166883		20020611
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2001-297285P	P	20010611
			US 2002-166883	A	20020611

AB The invention relates to compns., kits, and methods for diagnosing, staging, prognosing, monitoring and treating human prostate cancers. A variety of marker genes are provided, wherein changes in the levels of expression of one or more of the marker genes is correlated with the presence of prostate cancer. In particular, three sets of the marker genes, corresponding to 11617 GenBank Accession Nos. (only 2168 new submissions) and 15 SEQ IDs, are identified by transcription profiling using RNA derived from clin. samples, that were expressed at least 2-fold or greater than the normal controls. Using TNM staging approach, these markers are divided to three groups, ones can be used to det. whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the liver (M stage); ones can be used to det. whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the bone (M stage); and ones can be used to det. whether prostate cancer has metastasized, or is likely to metastasize, to the lymph nodes (N stage and/or M stage). The invention also relates to a kit for assessing the specific type of metastatic prostate cancer, e.g., cancer that has metastasized to the liver, bone or lymph nodes. [This abstr. record is one of three records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L4 ANSWER 3 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:39703 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:88775
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of novel human plasma membrane assocd. proteins, and their antibodies for therapeutic uses
INVENTOR(S): Birse, Charles E.; Rosen, Craig A.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 168 pp., Cont.-in-part of WO 2001 90,304.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 93
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2004009491	A1	20040115	US 2002-264237	20021004
AU 2001041411	A5	20010820	AU 2001-41411	20010208

WO 2001090304 A2 20011129 WO 2001-US16450 20010518
WO 2001090304 A3 20020510
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-205515P P 20000519
WO 2001-US16450 A2 20010518
US 2000-241221P P 20001020
US 2000-241786P P 20001020

AB The present invention relates to novel polynucleotides assocd. with the plasma membrane, the polypeptides encoded by these polynucleotides herein collectively referred to as "plasma membrane assocd. antigens," and antibodies that immunospecifically bind these polypeptides, and the use of such plasma membrane assocd. polynucleotides, antigens, and antibodies for detecting, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to these novel polypeptides. More specifically, isolated nucleic acid mols. are provided encoding novel plasma membrane assocd. polypeptides. Novel polypeptides and antibodies that bind to these polypeptides are provided. Also provided are vectors, host cells, and recombinant and synthetic methods for producing these plasma membrane assocd. polynucleotides, polypeptides, and/or antibodies. The invention further relates to diagnostic and therapeutic methods useful for diagnosing, treating, preventing and/or prognosing disorders related to the novel polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to screening methods for identifying agonists and antagonists of polynucleotides and polypeptides of the invention. The invention further relates to methods and/or compns. for inhibiting or promoting the prodn. and/or function of the polypeptides of the invention. The Sequence Listing (total 2876 SEQ IDs) was provided as an electronic file, but the descriptive Table 1 available only on CD-ROM was not accessible.

L4 ANSWER 4 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:677625 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 141:219974
TITLE: Full-length human cDNA and encoded protein sequences and their expression profiles
INVENTOR(S): Isogai, Takao; Yamamoto, Junichi; Nishikawa, Tetsuo; Isono, Yuko; Sugiyama, Tomoyasu; Otsuki, Tetsuji; Wakamatsu, Ai; Ishii, Shizuko; Nagai, Keiichi; Irie, Ryotaro
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Research Association for Biotechnology, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 9244 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1447413	A2	20040818	EP 2004-3145	20040212
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO, MK, CY, AL, TR, BG, CZ, EE, HU, SK				
JP 2004261179	A2	20040924	JP 2004-37143	20040213

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 2003-102207 A 20030214
JP 2003-131452 A 20030509

AB The invention provides 1995 human cDNAs with a high fullness ratio, and which encode full-length polypeptides, which were obtained by the oligo-capping method. None of the clones are identical to any known human mRNAs selected by searching 5'-end sequences and mRNA sequences with the annotation of "complete cds" in the GenBank and UniGene (Human) databases using BLAST homol. The full-length nucleotide sequences of the cDNA and amino acid sequences encoded by the nucleotide sequences were detd. Because the cDNA of the present invention are full-length and contain the translation start site, they provide information useful for analyzing the

functions of the polypeptide. Gene expression profiles of the cDNA clones were studied by analyzing the large-scale cDNA database constructed based on the 5'-end nucleotide sequences, and gene functions were revealed by homol. searching and anal. of expression profiles in silico.

L4 ANSWER 5 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN DUPLICATE 3
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:187091 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:219713
TITLE: Differentially expressed gene expression profiles in human glomerular diseases
INVENTOR(S): Munger, William E.; Falk, Ronald; Sun, Hongwei; Sasai, Hitoshi; Waga, Iwao; Yamamoto, Jun
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Gene Logic, Inc., USA; University of North Carolina At Chapel Hill
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 781 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 9
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2003016476	A2	20030227	WO 2002-XH25766	20020814
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, OM, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TN, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VC, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
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WO 2003016476	A2	20030227	WO 2002-US25766	20020814
WO 2003016476	A3	20030508		
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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2001-311837P P 20010814
WO 2002-US25766 A 20020814

AB The present invention is based on the elucidation of global changes in gene expression in peripheral blood leukocytes (PBL) of patients with glomerular diseases exhibiting different types of clin. and pathol. features of glomerular nephropathy as compared to normal PBL as well as the identification of individual genes that are differently expressed in PBL of patients with glomerular diseases. The genes and gene expression information may be used as markers for the diagnosis of disease subtype, such as IgA nephropathy, Minimal Change nephrotic syndrome, antineutrophil cytoplasmic antibody-assocd. glomerulonephritis (ANCA), focal segmental glomerulosclerosis (FSGS), and lupus nephritis. The genes may also be used as markers to evaluate the effects of a candidate drug or agent on tissues, including PBLs, particularly PBLs undergoing activation or PBLs from a patient with glomerular disease. Differential expression of genes between PBLs from patients with glomerular disease and normal PBL samples was detd. using the Affymetrix 42K human gene chip set. [This abstr. record is one of nine records for this document necessitated by the large no. of index entries required to fully index the document and publication system constraints.].

L4 ANSWER 6 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2004:3007 CAPLUS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: 140:75955
TITLE: Membrane associated tumor endothelium markers
INVENTOR(S): St. Croix, Brad; Kinzler, Kenneth W.; Vogelstein, Bert
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 107 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2004001004	A2	20031231	WO 2003-US19544	20030623
WO 2004001004	A3	20040408		

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PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2002-390187P P 20020621
US 2003-458959P P 20030401

AB The authors disclose the gene expression profile for endothelial cells derived from normal and malignant colorectal tissues. Comparison between normal-and tumor-derived endothelium revealed differentially expressed genes, including many that were specifically elevated in tumor-assocd. endothelium. Expts. with representative genes from this group demonstrated that most were similarly expressed in the endothelium of primary lung, breast, brain, and pancreatic cancers as well as in metastatic lesions of the liver. These results demonstrate that neoplastic and normal endothelium in humans are distinct at the mol. level.

L4 ANSWER 7 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:396360 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:397892
TITLE: Cloning, sequences, expression, and drug screening and diagnostic use of novel ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** and cell surface protein family members
INVENTOR(S): Meyers, Rachel E.; Glucksmann, Maria Alexandra; Curtis, Rory A. J.; Kapeller-Libermann, Rosana; Bandaru, Rajasekhar; Leiby, Kevin R.
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): USA
SOURCE: U.S. Pat. Appl. Publ., 332 pp., Cont.-in-part of U.S. Ser. No. 836,499.
CODEN: USXXCO
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
US 2003096305	A1	20030522	US 2002-162435	20020604
WO 2001079498	A2	20011025	WO 2001-US12420	20010417
WO 2001079498	A3	20020530		

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US 2003027316 A1 20030206 US 2001-836499 20010417
WO 2001090145 A2 20011129 WO 2001-US16013 20010518
WO 2001090145 A3 20020523
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WO 2002000843 A2 20020103 WO 2001-US20055 20010621
WO 2002000843 A3 20021017
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WO 2002000841 A2 20020103 WO 2001-US19963 20010625
WO 2002000841 A3 20030206
WO 2002000841 C2 20030306
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WO 2002016603 A2 20020228 WO 2001-US41811 20010821
WO 2002016603 A3 20030130
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WO 2002059275 A2 20020801 WO 2002-US275 20020108
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RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZM, ZW, AT, BE, CH,
CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR,
BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GQ, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 2000-197507P P 20000418
US 2000-205674P P 20000519
US 2000-213963P P 20000623
US 2000-214220P P 20000623
US 2000-226612P P 20000821
US 2001-260286P P 20010108
US 2001-836499 A2 20010417
WO 2001-US12420 W 20010417
WO 2001-US16013 W 20010518
WO 2001-US20055 W 20010621
WO 2001-US19963 W 20010625
WO 2001-US41811 W 20010821
WO 2002-US275 W 20020108

AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acids mols., designated 16051a,

16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, and 23228 nucleic acid mols., which encode novel ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***assocd*** ***protein*** family members, and human cell surface protein family members. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid mols., recombinant expression vectors contg. 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 nucleic acid mols., host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and nonhuman transgenic animals in which a 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-16051a, 16051b, 58199, 57805, 56739, 39362, or 23228 antibodies. The cDNA sequences and the encoded amino acid sequences of the polypeptides of the invention are provided. Tissue-specific expression profiles and structural motifs of the polypeptides are provided. Diagnostic and drug screening methods utilizing compns. of the invention are also provided.

L4 ANSWER 8 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003:234123 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 138:363600
TITLE: A genomic view of the human-Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron symbiosis
AUTHOR(S): Xu, Jian; Bjursell, Magnus K.; Himrod, Jason; Deng, Su; Carmichael, Lynn K.; Chiang, Herbert C.; Hooper, Lora V.; Gordon, Jeffrey I.
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Molecular Biology and Pharmacology, Washington University School of Medicine, St. Louis, MO, 63110, USA
SOURCE: Science (Washington, DC, United States) (2003), 299(5615), 2074-2076
CODEN: SCIEAS; ISSN: 0036-8075
PUBLISHER: American Association for the Advancement of Science
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English
AB The human gut is colonized with a vast community of indigenous microorganisms that help shape our biol. The complete genome sequence is now presented for the Gram-neg. anaerobe Bacteroides thetaiotaomicron, a dominant member of our normal distal intestinal microbiota. Its 4779-member proteome includes an elaborate app. for acquiring and hydrolyzing otherwise indigestible dietary polysaccharides and an assocd. environment-sensing system consisting of a large repertoire of extracytoplasmic function sigma factors and one- and two-component signal transduction systems. These and other expanded paralogous groups shed light on the mol. mechanisms underlying symbiotic host-bacterial relationships in our intestine. The genome sequence is deposited in GenBank/EMBL/DDBJ under accession no. AE015928 and in the RefSeq database under accession no. NC_004663.
REFERENCE COUNT: 20 THERE ARE 20 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 9 OF 25 MEDLINE on STN DUPLICATE 4
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2003414953 MEDLINE
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PubMed ID: 12812916
TITLE: Rat kidney MAPi7 induces cotransport of Na-mannose and Na-glucose in Xenopus laevis oocytes.
AUTHOR: Blasco Tatiana; Aramayona Jose J; Alcalde Ana I; Catalan Julia; Sarasa Manuel; Sorribas Victor
CORPORATE SOURCE: Department of Toxicology, University of Zaragoza, Zaragoza E50013, Spain.
SOURCE: American journal of physiology. Renal physiology, (2003 Oct) 285 (4) F799-810.
Journal code: 100901990. ISSN: 0363-6127.
PUB. COUNTRY: United States
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LANGUAGE: English
FILE SEGMENT: Priority Journals
ENTRY MONTH: 200310
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 20030905
Last Updated on STN: 20031011
Entered Medline: 20031010
AB Renal reabsorption is the main mechanism that controls mannose

homeostasis. This takes place through a specific Na-coupled uphill transport system, the molecular identity of which is unknown. We prepared and screened a size-selected rat kidney cortex cDNA library through the expression of mannose transport in Xenopus laevis oocytes. We have identified a membrane protein that induces high-affinity and specific Na-dependent transport of d-mannose and d-glucose in X. laevis oocytes, most likely through stimulation of the capacity of an endogenous transport system of the oocyte. Sequencing has revealed that the cDNA encodes the counterpart of the ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** MAP17, previously known by its overexpression in renal, colon, lung, and breast carcinomas. We show that MAP17 is a 12.2-kDa nonglycosylated membrane protein that locates to the brush-border plasma membrane and the Golgi apparatus of transfected cells and that it is expressed in the proximal tubules of the kidney cortex and in the spermatids of the seminiferous tubules. It spans twice the cell membrane, with both termini inside the cell, and seems to form homodimers through intracellular Cys55, a residue also involved in transport expression. MAP17 is responsible for mannose transport expression in oocytes by rat kidney cortex mRNA. The induced transport has the functional characteristics of a Na-glucose cotransporter (SGLT), because d-glucose and alpha-methyl-d-glucopyranoside are also accepted substrates that are inhibited by phloridzin. The corresponding transporter from the proximal tubule remains to be identified, but it is different from the known mammalian SGLT-1, -2, and -3.

L4 ANSWER 10 OF 25 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002-305578 [35] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2002-088994
TITLE: New ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** 32.78 and encoding polynucleotide, useful for treating hormone metabolism disturbance disease and nervous system dysfunction disease.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): MAO, Y; XIE, Y
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (SHAN-N) SHANGHAI BIODOOR GENE DEV CO LTD
COUNTRY COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
CN 1333253	A	20020130	(200235)*		

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
CN 1333253	A	CN 2000-117042	20000707

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: CN 2000-117042 20000707
AN 2002-305578 [35] WPIDS
AB CN 1333253 A UPAB: 20020603
NOVELTY - A ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** 32.78, encoding polynucleotide and producing this polypeptide by DNA recombination technology, are new. The protein is useful for treating hormone metabolism disturbance disease and nervous system dysfunction disease. Also disclosed are an antagonist for resisting the polypeptide and its therapeutic action, and the application of the encoding polynucleotide.
Dwg.0/0

L4 ANSWER 11 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:240826 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:274316
TITLE: Nucleic acids encoding human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1 isoforms
INVENTOR(S): Zhang, Jian
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Aeomica, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 418 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent

LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 90
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002024750	A2	20020328	WO 2001-US29656	20010921
WO 2002024750	A3	20031106		
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PH, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
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GB 2360284	A1	20010919	GB 2000-24263	20001004
GB 2360284	B2	20020227		
WO 2001057270	A2	20010809	WO 2001-US661	20010130
WO 2001057270	A3	20030213		
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WO 2001057271	A2	20010809	WO 2001-US662	20010130
WO 2001057271	A3	20030220		
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WO 2001057272	A2	20010809	WO 2001-US663	20010130
WO 2001057272	A3	20030103		
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WO 2001057273	A2	20010809	WO 2001-US664	20010130
WO 2001057273	A3	20030626		
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WO 2001057274	A2	20010809	WO 2001-US666	20010130
WO 2001057274	A3	20030508		
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        BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
WO 2001057275        A2    20010809    WO 2001-US667          20010130
WO 2001057275        C2    20021017
WO 2001057275        A3    20030417
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WO 2001057276        A2    20010809    WO 2001-US668          20010130
WO 2001057276        A3    20030109
WO 2001057276        C2    20040304
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        LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
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WO 2001057277        A2    20010809    WO 2001-US669          20010130
WO 2001057277        A3    20030213
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WO 2001057278        A2    20010809    WO 2001-US670          20010130
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WO 2001086003        A2    20011115    WO 2001-US665          20010130
WO 2001086003        A3    20030522
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        LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU,
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        BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG
GB 2396351           A1    20040623    GB 2004-6165           20010130
GB 2396351           B2    20040825
GB 2396352           A1    20040623    GB 2004-6170           20010130
GB 2396352           B2    20040825
GB 2397376           A1    20040721    GB 2004-8566           20010130
US 2002048763        A1    20020425    US 2001-864761         20010523
AU 2001092957        A5    20020402    AU 2001-92957          20010921
US 2004063134        A1    20040401    US 2003-675685         20030930
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:                 US 2000-234687P     P  20000921
                                       US 2000-236359P     P  20000927
                                       GB 2000-24263       A  20001004
                                       WO 2001-US661       A2 20010130
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WO 2001-US662	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US663	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US664	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US665	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US666	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US667	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US668	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US669	A2	20010130
WO 2001-US670	A2	20010130
US 2001-864761	A2	20010523
US 2001-315676P	P	20010828
US 2001-335941P	P	20011024
US 2000-180312P	P	20000204
US 2000-207456P	P	20000526
US 2000-608408	A	20000630
US 2000-632366	A	20000803
US 2001-774203	A2	20010129
GB 2002-16928	A3	20010130
GB 2002-17714	A3	20010130
GB 2002-18673	A3	20010130
US 2001-266860P	P	20010205
US 2001-827998	A3	20010406
WO 2001-US29656	W	20010921
US 2001-326105P	P	20010928
US 2001-327898P	P	20011009

AB The invention provides isolated nucleic acids that encode human kidney tumor overexpressed membrane protein 1 (KTOM1), which has two isoforms, KTOM1a and KTOM1b, and has protein-protein interaction activity and high expression in kidney tumors. KTOM1a shares certain protein domains and an overall structural organization with other proteins that contain caldesmon and ERM (ezrin/radixin/moesin) motifs as well as a leucine-rich repeat (LRR) motif with five leucine-rich domains. KTOM1a is expressed in liver, bone marrow, brain, heart, lung, kidney, colon, muscle, testis, uterus, and placenta. The KTOM1a gene is organized with 25 exons on human chromosome 2q35. The invention also relates to KTOM1 fragments, vectors for propagating and expressing human KTOM1 nucleic acids, host cells comprising the nucleic acids and vectors of the present invention, proteins, protein fragments, and protein fusions of the novel human KTOM1 isoforms, and antibodies thereto. The invention further provides transgenic cells and non-human organisms comprising human KTOM1 nucleic acids, and transgenic cells and non-human organisms with targeted disruption of the endogenous ortholog of the human KTOM1 gene. The invention further provides pharmaceutical formulations of the nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies of the present invention, and diagnostic, investigational, and therapeutic methods based on the human KTOM1 nucleic acids, proteins, and antibodies of the present invention.

L4 ANSWER 12 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:31524 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:80950
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of ***human*** ***membrane*** ***associated*** ***protein*** Zupar1
INVENTOR(S): Sheppard, Paul O.; Bishop, Paul D.; Presnell, Scott R.; Gilbert, Teresa
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zymogenetics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 94 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 6
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2002002636	A2	20020110	WO 2001-US21167	20010702
WO 2002002636	A3	20020502		

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN, CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,

RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, UZ,
VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

US 2002110855	A1	20020815	US 2001-893737		20010628
US 2002086367	A1	20020704	US 2001-895836		20010629
US 2002076779	A1	20020620	US 2001-897214		20010702
US 2002164688	A1	20021107	US 2001-897878		20010702
US 2004147722	A1	20040729	US 2004-777578		20040212
US 2004146988	A1	20040729	US 2004-790996		20040302
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-215446P	P	20000630
			US 2001-285424P	P	20010420
			US 2001-895834	A3	20010629
			US 2001-895836	B1	20010629

AB The present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of novel ***human*** ***membrane*** ***assocd*** . ***protein*** Zupar1, which exhibits homol. to known plasminogen activator proteins. Zupar1 is highly expressed in testis tissue indicating an assocn. with spermatogenesis. Zupar1 gene is mapped on human chromosome 19q13.32. The invention further provides therapeutic and diagnostic methods utilizing the polynucleotides, polypeptides, and antagonists of the polypeptides.

L4 ANSWER 13 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:10645 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 136:80917
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of a novel ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** sequence homolog and uses thereof
INVENTOR(S): Glucksmann, Maria Alexandria
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Millennium Pharmaceuticals, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 106 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 7
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.		DATE
WO 2002000841	A2	20020103	WO 2001-US19963		20010625
WO 2002000841	A3	20030206			
WO 2002000841	C2	20030306			

W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CN,
CO, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EC, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH,
GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR,
LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT,
RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US,
UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY,
DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF,
BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

AU 2001070075	A5	20020108	AU 2001-70075		20010625
US 2002172996	A1	20021121	US 2001-891008		20010625
US 2003096305	A1	20030522	US 2002-162435		20020604
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			US 2000-214220P	P	20000623
			US 2000-197507P	P	20000418
			US 2000-205674P	P	20000519
			US 2000-213963P	P	20000623
			US 2000-226612P	P	20000821
			US 2001-260286P	P	20010108
			US 2001-836499	A2	20010417
			WO 2001-US12420	W	20010417
			WO 2001-US16013	W	20010518
			WO 2001-US20055	W	20010621
			WO 2001-US19963	W	20010625
			WO 2001-US41811	W	20010821
			WO 2002-US275	W	20020108

AB The invention provides protein and cDNA sequences of a novel human protein, designated 58199, which has sequence homol. with membrane-assocd. proteins. The invention also provides antisense nucleic acid mols.,

recombinant expression vectors contg. 58199 nucleic acid mols., host cells into which the expression vectors have been introduced, and non-human transgenic animals in which a 58199 gene has been introduced or disrupted. The invention still further provides isolated 58199 proteins, fusion proteins, antigenic peptides and anti-58199 antibodies. Diagnostic methods utilizing compns. of the invention are also provided.

L4 ANSWER 14 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2002:419762 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV200200419762
TITLE: Identification of genes responsible for demethylation-induced growth inhibition of human lung cancer cells.
AUTHOR(S): Yuan, Bao-Zhu [Reprint author]; Reynolds, Steven [Reprint author]
CORPORATE SOURCE: Genetic Susceptibility Laboratory, Toxicology and Molecular Biology Branch, National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health, Morgantown, WV, USA
SOURCE: Proceedings of the American Association for Cancer Research Annual Meeting, (March, 2002) Vol. 43, pp. 1123-1124. print.
Meeting Info.: 93rd Annual Meeting of the American Association for Cancer Research. San Francisco, California, USA. April 06-10, 2002.
ISSN: 0197-016X.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
Conference; Abstract; (Meeting Abstract)
LANGUAGE: English
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 7 Aug 2002
Last Updated on STN: 7 Aug 2002

L4 ANSWER 15 OF 25 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 5

ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001-168860 [17] WPIDS
DOC. NO. CPI: C2001-050487
TITLE: Isolated polypeptide with a ***human*** ***membrane*** ***associated*** ***protein*** sequence is useful for the diagnosis, prevention and treatment of cell proliferative, autoimmune/inflammatory, neurological and gastrointestinal disorders.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16
INVENTOR(S): AZIMZAI, Y; BANDMAN, O; BAUGHN, M R; BURFORD, N; LAL, P; LU, D A M; PATTERSON, C; TANG, Y T; YUE, H; ARIVZU-PATTERSON, C; LAL, P G
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INCY-N) INCYTE GENOMICS INC; (AZIM-I) AZIMZAI Y; (BAND-I) BANDMAN O; (BAUG-I) BAUGHN M R; (BURF-I) BURFORD N; (LALP-I) LAL P; (LUDA-I) LU D A M; (PATT-I) PATTERSON C; (TANG-I) TANG Y T; (YUEH-I) YUE H; (ARIV-I) ARIVZU-PATTERSON C; (LALP-I) LAL P G
COUNTRY COUNT: 95
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2001012662	A2	20010222	(200117)*	EN	173
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000069068	A	20010313	(200134)		
EP 1206543	A2	20020522	(200241)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
US 2002182671	A1	20021205	(200301)		
US 2003124649	A1	20030703	(200345)		
JP 2003527089	W	20030916	(200362)		218

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2001012662	A2		WO 2000-US22315	20000814
AU 2000069068	A		AU 2000-69068	20000814
EP 1206543	A2		EP 2000-957449	20000814
			WO 2000-US22315	20000814
US 2002182671	A1	Provisional	US 1999-149641P	19990817
		Provisional	US 1999-164203P	19991109
			US 2001-965529	20010926
US 2003124649	A1	Provisional	US 1999-149641P	19990817
		Provisional	US 1999-164203P	19991109
			US 2001-969680	20011002
JP 2003527089	W		WO 2000-US22315	20000814
			JP 2001-517560	20000814

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000069068	A	Based on	WO 2001012662
EP 1206543	A2	Based on	WO 2001012662
JP 2003527089	W	Based on	WO 2001012662

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-164203P 19991109; US 1999-149641P 19990817

AN 2001-168860 [17] WPIDS

AB WO 200112662 A UPAB: 20011129

NOVELTY - An isolated polypeptide (I) with a ***human*** ***membrane*** ***associated*** ***protein*** (MEMAP) sequence, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An isolated polypeptide (I) comprises an amino acid (aa) sequence of one of 34 ***human*** ***membrane*** ***associated*** ***protein*** (MEMAP) sequences given in the specification, a sequence with at least 70% identity to the MEMAP sequences, or a biologically active fragment or immunogenic fragment of the MEMAP sequences.

INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated polynucleotide (II) encoding (I);

(2) an isolated polynucleotide comprising:

(a) a sequence with at least 90% polynucleotide sequence identity to the sequence of (II),

(b) a sequence complementary to (II);

(c) a sequence complementary to (a); or

(d) an RNA equivalent of (a)-(c);

(3) a recombinant polypeptide (III) comprising a promoter sequence linked operably to (II);

(4) a cell transformed with (III);

(5) a transgenic organism transformed with (III);

(6) an isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 60 contiguous nucleotides of (II);

(7) a method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample comprising:

(a) hybridizing the sample with a probe containing at least 20 contiguous nucleotides of a sequence complementary to the target polynucleotide; and

(b) detecting the presence or absence of the hybridization complex and optionally the amount of complex formed;

(8) a method for detecting a target polynucleotide in a sample comprising:

(a) amplifying the target polynucleotide or a polynucleotide fragment by polymerase chain reaction; and

(b) detecting the presence or absence and optionally the amount of the polynucleotide in the sample;

(9) a method for producing (I) comprising culturing the host cell of (4) and recovering the polypeptide from the host cell culture;

(10) an isolated antibody which specifically binds to (I);

(11) a method of screening for a compound effective as an agonist or antagonist of (I) by exposing a sample comprising (I) to a test compound and detecting agonist or antagonist activity in the sample;

(12) a method of screening for a compound that specifically binds to (I) by combining (I) with a test compound under suitable conditions and

detecting binding of the test compound to (I);

(13) a method of screening for a compound that modulates activity of (I) by combining (I) with a test compound under suitable conditions, assessing the activity of (I) in the presence of the test compound and comparing the activity to that in the absence of the test compound;

(14) a method for screening a compound for effectiveness in altering expression of (II) comprising exposing a sample comprising (II) to a test compound and detecting altered expression of (II); and

(15) a method for assessing toxicity of a test compound comprising:

(a) treating a biological sample containing nucleic acids with the test compound;

(b) hybridizing the nucleic acids in the sample with a probe comprising at least 20 nucleotides of (II);

(c) detecting the amount of hybridization complex formed; and

(d) comparing the amount formed in the treated sample to the amount from an untreated sample where a difference is indicative of toxicity of the test compound.

ACTIVITY - Cytostatic; antiinflammatory; anticonvulsant; immunosuppressive; antiarteriosclerotic; antidiarrheic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Gene therapy; antagonist or agonist of human membrane associated proteins.

USE - (I) and an agonist of (I) are used to treat a disease or condition associated with decreased expression of functional MEMAP and antagonists of (I) are used to treat a disease or condition associated with overexpression of functional MEMAP (claimed). These disorders include cell proliferative, autoimmune/inflammatory, neurological and gastrointestinal disorders. The polynucleotides and polypeptides are also used for the diagnosis of these disorders.

Specific examples of these disorders include cancer, inflammation, atherosclerosis, epilepsy and diarrhea.

(I) can be used to screen for compounds which specifically bind MEMAP (claimed) including antibodies, oligonucleotides, proteins and small molecules. (II) can be used to prepare transgenic animals which can be studied to provide information concerning human disease.

Anti-MEMAP antibodies are useful in immunoassays for the detection of MEMAP protein and can be used as antagonists to treat or prevent a disorder associated with MEMAP. Polynucleotides encoding MEMAP can be delivered to target cells with genetic abnormalities with respect to the expression of MEMAP to treat or prevent a disorder associated with MEMAP.
Dwg.0/0

L4 ANSWER 16 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:396898 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:15109
TITLE: ***Human*** ***membrane*** - ***assocd*** ***protein*** 37 and its cDNA and use thereof
INVENTOR(S): Mao, Yumin; Xie, Yi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Bioroad Gene Development Ltd. Shanghai, Peop. Rep. China
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 33 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: Chinese
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2001038363	A1	20010531	WO 2000-CN438	20001120
W: AE, AG, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, BZ, CA, CH, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, DZ, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MA, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, MZ, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, TZ, UA, UG, US, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM				
RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, MZ, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, TR, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG				
CN 1297901	A	20010606	CN 1999-124093	19991124
PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.:			CN 1999-124093 A	19991124

AB The invention provides cDNA sequences of a novel ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***assocd*** . ***protein*** 37 cloned from placenta brain, which has sequence homol. with human Copines I protein family. The invention also relates to constructing membrane-assocd. protein 37 gene expression vectors to prep. recombinant membrane-assocd. protein 37 protein using Escherichia coli cells or eukaryotic cells. Methods of expressing and prepg. recombinant membrane-assocd. protein 37 protein and its antibody are described. Methods of using membrane-assocd. protein 37 gene or protein products for the treatment of various kinds of diseases, such as cancer, blood diseases, HIV infection, immune diseases and inflammation are also disclosed.

REFERENCE COUNT: 1 THERE ARE 1 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 17 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2001:654731 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 135:206497
TITLE: Primers for synthesizing full-length cDNA clones from human tissues
INVENTOR(S): Ota, Toshio; Nishikawa, Tetsuo; Isogai, Takao; Hayashi, Koji; Ishii, Shizuko; Kawai, Yuri; Wakamatsu, Ai; Sugiyama, Tomoyasu; Nagai, Keiichi; Kojima, Shinichi; Otsuki, Tetsuji; Koga, Hisashi
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Helix Research Institute, Japan
SOURCE: Eur. Pat. Appl., 1381 pp.
CODEN: EPXXDW
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
EP 1130094	A2	20010905	EP 2000-114089	20000707
EP 1130094	A3	20011121		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, SI, LT, LV, FI, RO				
JP 2002017375	A2	20020122	JP 2000-253172	20000707
EP 1396543	A2	20040310	EP 2003-25638	20000707
EP 1396543	A3	20040331		
R: AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IT, LI, LU, NL, SE, MC, PT, IE, FI, CY				

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: JP 1999-194486 A 19990708
JP 2000-118774 A 20000111
JP 2000-183765 A 20000502
EP 2000-114089 A3 20000707

AB Primers for synthesizing full-length cDNAs and their use are provided. Eight hundred thirty cDNAs encoding human proteins were isolated and nucleotide sequences of 5'-, and 3'-ends of the cDNAs were detd. Furthermore, primers for synthesizing the full-length cDNA are provided to clarify the function of the protein encoded by the cDNA. The full-length cDNAs of the present invention contg. the translation start sites provide information useful for analyzing the functions of the proteins. Tissue expression profiles and homol. comparisons with sequences from public databases are provided for each of the 830 cDNA clones.

L4 ANSWER 18 OF 25 WPIDS COPYRIGHT 2004 THE THOMSON CORP on STN DUPLICATE 6
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000-687346 [67] WPIDS
DOC. NO. NON-CPI: N2000-508144
DOC. NO. CPI: C2000-209235
TITLE: ***Human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** , useful for diagnosis and treatment of cell signaling, cell differentiation and cell proliferation disorders such as cancer, and for identifying agonists and antagonists.
DERWENT CLASS: B04 D16 S03
INVENTOR(S): AZIMZAI, Y; BANDMAN, O; BAUGHN, M R; HILLMAN, J L; LAL, P; REDDY, R; TANG, Y T; YUE, H
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): (INCY-N) INCYTE GENOMICS INC
COUNTRY COUNT: 88
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO	KIND	DATE	WEEK	LA	PG
WO 2000065054	A2	20001102	(200067)*	EN	99
RW: AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TZ UG ZW					
W: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW					
AU 2000044835	A	20001110	(200109)		
EP 1173566	A2	20020123	(200214)	EN	
R: AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI					
JP 2002542782	W	20021217	(200312)		127

APPLICATION DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND	APPLICATION	DATE
WO 2000065054	A2	WO 2000-US10884	20000420
AU 2000044835	A	AU 2000-44835	20000420
EP 1173566	A2	EP 2000-926278	20000420
		WO 2000-US10884	20000420
JP 2002542782	W	JP 2000-614390	20000420
		WO 2000-US10884	20000420

FILING DETAILS:

PATENT NO	KIND		PATENT NO
AU 2000044835	A	Based on	WO 2000065054
EP 1173566	A2	Based on	WO 2000065054
JP 2002542782	W	Based on	WO 2000065054

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO: US 1999-140580P 19990623; US 1999-130694P 19990423

AN 2000-687346 [67] WPIDS

AB WO 200065054 A UPAB: 20011129

NOVELTY - An isolated ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***associated*** ***protein*** (HUMAP) polypeptide (I) consisting of a sequence (S1) selected from HUMAP 1-17 of 160, 359, 299, 599, 479, 475, 667, 443, 651, 96, 202, 328, 265, 396, 563, 161 and 175 amino acids respectively, (or a naturally occurring sequence having 90% sequence identity to S1) defined in the specification, is new.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(1) an isolated polynucleotide (II) or its complement encoding (I), consisting of a sequence (S2) of 1147, 1260, 2387, 2172, 2328, 1361, 789, 1793, 3694, 2000, 2973, 2394, 1853, 3617, 1029, 1923 or 837 bp (or a naturally occurring polynucleotide sequence having 90% sequence identity to S2) or an RNA equivalent of (II), all given in the specification;

(2) a recombinant polynucleotide (III) comprising a promoter sequence operably linked to (II);

(3) a cell transformed with (III);

(4) preparation of (I);

(5) a transgenic organism comprising (III);

(6) an antibody (IV) which binds to (I);

(7) an isolated polynucleotide comprising at least 60 contiguous nucleotides of (II);

(8) a composition (V) comprising (I), and an agonist or antagonist compound identified using (I); and

(9) a method (VI) for detecting a target polynucleotide having the sequence of (II) in a sample by hybridizing the sample with a probe comprising at least 16 contiguous nucleotides complementary to and hybridizing to the target polynucleotide in the sample, and detecting the presence or absence of the hybridization complex.

ACTIVITY - Antiarteriosclerotic; cytostatic; antiinflammatory; immunosuppressive; antianemic; anticonvulsant; ophthalmological; antithyroid; antidiabetic; gynecological; osteopathic; nephrotropic.

No biological data is given.

MECHANISM OF ACTION - Modulator of cell signaling, differentiation and proliferation.

No biological data is given.

USE - (I) is useful for screening a compound for effectiveness as an agonist or antagonist of (I). (I) or the identified agonist or antagonist is useful for treating a disease or condition associated with decreased or increased expression of functional HUMAP. (II) is also useful for screening a compound for effectiveness in altering expression of a target polynucleotide comprising the sequence of (II). Diseases treated include cell proliferative disorders such as actinic keratosis, arteriosclerosis, cancer (including breast, bladder, bone marrow, brain and uterus cancer), cell differentiation disorders including developmental disorders such as renal tubular acidosis, anemia, Cushing's syndrome, epilepsy, a disorder of cell signaling including endocrine disorders such as disorders of the hypothalamus and pituitary resulting from lesions such as thrombosis, infections, immunological disorders and complications due to head trauma, disorders associated with hyperpituitarism including acromegaly, disorders associated with hypothyroidism including goiter, hyperparathyroidism, pancreatic disorders such as Type I or Type II diabetes mellitus, infertility, endometriosis, osteoporosis, hypergonadal disorders associated with Leydig cell tumors and gynecomastia. Antibodies which specifically bind HUMAP may be used for the diagnosis of disorders associated with the expression of HUMAP, or in assays to monitor patients being treated with HUMAP or agonists, antagonists or inhibitors of HUMAP. Dwg.0/0

L4 ANSWER 19 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 2000:368580 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 133:27371
TITLE: Protein and cDNA sequences of novel human gene Zsig-43
INVENTOR(S): Sheppard, Paul O.; Lok, Si
PATENT ASSIGNEE(S): Zymogenetics, Inc., USA
SOURCE: PCT Int. Appl., 88 pp.
CODEN: PIXXD2
DOCUMENT TYPE: Patent
LANGUAGE: English
FAMILY ACC. NUM. COUNT: 1
PATENT INFORMATION:

PATENT NO.	KIND	DATE	APPLICATION NO.	DATE
WO 2000031259	A1	20000602	WO 1999-US27040	19991115

W: AE, AL, AM, AT, AU, AZ, BA, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CR, CU, CZ, DE, DK, DM, EE, ES, FI, GB, GD, GE, GH, GM, HR, HU, ID, IL, IN, IS, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LC, LK, LR, LS, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MK, MN, MW, MX, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SG, SI, SK, SL, TJ, TM, TR, TT, UA, UG, UZ, VN, YU, ZA, ZW, AM, AZ, BY, KG, KZ, MD, RU, TJ, TM

RW: GH, GM, KE, LS, MW, SD, SL, SZ, TZ, UG, ZW, AT, BE, CH, CY, DE, DK, ES, FI, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE, BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, GW, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG

PRIORITY APPLN. INFO.: US 1998-200417 A 19981123

AB The present invention provides protein and cDNA sequences for a newly identified ***human*** ***membrane*** - ***assocd*** . ***protein*** gene, designated Zsig-43, which is believed to be a receptor. Receptors perform many functions that are essential for the metab. and differentiation of cells. As such, this class of proteins often provides targets for therapeutically useful drugs. Zsig-43 protein comprises a secretory signal sequence, an extracellular domain, a transmembrane domain, and an intracellular domain contg. a putative SH2 binding domain. The Zsig-43 gene resides on human chromosome 17 at 17q21.1. The invention also relates to the tissue distribution of Zsig-43 mRNA.

REFERENCE COUNT: 3 THERE ARE 3 CITED REFERENCES AVAILABLE FOR THIS RECORD. ALL CITATIONS AVAILABLE IN THE RE FORMAT

L4 ANSWER 20 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1994:52589 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 120:52589
TITLE: A novel antigen (H47 Ag) on human lymphocytes involved in T cell activation

AUTHOR(S): Hirohashi, Nobuyuki; Nakao, Masanobu; Kubo, Keisuke; Yamada, Akira; Shichijo, Shigeki; Hara, Akinori; Sagawa, Kimitaka; Itoh, Kyogo
CORPORATE SOURCE: Sch. Med., Kurume Univ., Fukuoka, 830, Japan
SOURCE: Cellular Immunology (1993), 152(2), 371-82
CODEN: CLIMB8; ISSN: 0008-8749
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Surface mols. involved in human T cell activation were investigated using a newly developed monoclonal antibody (H47 mAb). H47 antigen (Ag) recognized by H47 mAb was expressed on approx. 10% of resting T cells (mostly CD4-CD8+), 30% of PMA-activated T cells (both CD4+CD8- and CD4-CD8+), and most NK, B cells, and monocytes in the peripheral blood mononuclear cells (PBMC). H47 mAb immunopptd. a 100 or 120-kD mol. wt. (MW) membrane protein of T cells and monocytes under nonreducing or reducing conditions, resp., suggesting that H47 Ag consists of a single polypeptide that has intramol. disulfide bonds. H47 mAb significantly enhanced PMA-induced proliferation of PBMC in a monocyte-independent fashion. H47 mAb, however, failed to enhance T cell proliferation induced by anti-CD3 mAb, anti-CD2 mAb, or phytohemagglutinin (PHA). H47 mAb also enhanced PMA-induced interleukin-2 receptor (IL-2R) expression and IL-2 synthesis, but did not induce a change in intracellular free calcium ([Ca2+]i) of T cells. These results suggest that H47 Ag is a new membrane mol. involved in PMA-induced T cell activation.

L4 ANSWER 21 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:491373 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199243100573; BR43:100573
TITLE: DYSTROPHIN AND ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE IMMUNOHISTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF CARBOXYL ROD AND AMINO DOMAINS.
AUTHOR(S): MAGUIRE J [Reprint author]; LEWIS A; BILBAO J; STEVENS J; TROGADIS J; OZANNE W; YOUNG B; COHEN S
CORPORATE SOURCE: UNIV TORONTO, TORONTO, ONTARIO, CANADA
SOURCE: Neurobiology of Aging, (1992) Vol. 13, No. SUPPL. 1, pp. S55.
Meeting Info.: THIRD INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE AND RELATED DISORDERS, ABANO TERME, ITALY, JULY 12-17, 1992. NEUROBIOL AGING.
CODEN: NEAGDO. ISSN: 0197-4580.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Nov 1992
Last Updated on STN: 4 Nov 1992

L4 ANSWER 22 OF 25 CAPLUS COPYRIGHT 2004 ACS on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1992:628602 CAPLUS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: 117:228602
TITLE: Hem-1, a potential membrane protein, with expression restricted to blood cells
AUTHOR(S): Hromas, Robert; Collins, Steven; Raskind, Wendy; Deaven, Larry; Kaushansky, Ken
CORPORATE SOURCE: Med. Cent., Indiana Univ., Indianapolis, IN, 46202-5121, USA
SOURCE: Biochimica et Biophysica Acta (1991), 1090(2), 241-4
CODEN: BBACAQ; ISSN: 0006-3002
DOCUMENT TYPE: Journal
LANGUAGE: English

AB Overlapping cDNAs 3.8 kb in length contg. a long open reading frame were obtained that hybridized exclusively to transcripts from hematopoietic cells. Sequence anal. found 8 potential membrane domains and 2 possible cAMP/cGMP phosphorylation sites. This sequence exhibited no homologies with the EMBL/Genbank nucleic acid SwissProt or GenPept amino acid data bases. The gene is located at 12q13.1, a region of occasional translocations in hematopoietic neoplasia and a rare folic acid fragile site, Fra 12A.

L4 ANSWER 23 OF 25 BIOSIS COPYRIGHT (c) 2004 The Thomson Corporation. on STN
ACCESSION NUMBER: 1991:490365 BIOSIS

DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199141103580; BR41:103580
TITLE: AMYLOID PROTEIN PRECURSOR PROCESSING IN ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE.
AUTHOR(S): PASTERNACK J [Reprint author]; ESTUS S; PALMERT M; USIAK M; CHEUNG T; YOUNKIN S
CORPORATE SOURCE: CASE WESTERN RESERVE UNIV, CLEVELAND, OHIO 44106, USA
SOURCE: Journal of Neurochemistry, (1991) Vol. 57, No. SUPPL, pp. S3.
Meeting Info.: THIRTEENTH MEETING OF THE INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR NEUROCHEMISTRY, SYDNEY, NEW SOUTH WALES, AUSTRALIA, JULY 15-19, 1991. J NEUROCHEM.
CODEN: JONRA9. ISSN: 0022-3042.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Conference; (Meeting)
FILE SEGMENT: BR
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 3 Nov 1991
Last Updated on STN: 4 Nov 1991

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ACCESSION NUMBER: 1990:412010 BIOSIS
DOCUMENT NUMBER: PREV199090072811; BA90:72811
TITLE: DIFFERENT MODES OF VANCOMYCIN AND D ALANYL-D-ALANINE PEPTIDASE BINDING TO CELL WALL PEPTIDE AND A POSSIBLE ROLE FOR THE VANCOMYCIN RESISTANCE PROTEIN.
AUTHOR(S): KNOX J R [Reprint author]; PRATT R F
CORPORATE SOURCE: DEP MOLECULAR AND CELL BIOL, UNIV CONNN, STORRS, CONN 06269-3125
SOURCE: Antimicrobial Agents and Chemotherapy, (1990) Vol. 34, No. 7, pp. 1342-1347.
CODEN: AMACCQ. ISSN: 0066-4804.
DOCUMENT TYPE: Article
FILE SEGMENT: BA
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
ENTRY DATE: Entered STN: 17 Sep 1990
Last Updated on STN: 17 Sep 1990

AB A comparison was made of the binding modes of the bacterial cell wall precursor L-lysyl-D-alanyl-D-alanine to the glycopeptide antibiotic vancomycin and to the D-alanyl-D-alanine-cleaving peptidase of Streptomyces sp. strain R61, a model for cell wall-synthesizing enzymes whose X-ray three-dimensional structure is established. In each of the two pairings (vancomycin with peptide and DD-peptidase with peptide), polypeptide backbones were antiparallel, and the antibiotic or enzyme enveloped the peptide substrate from opposite sides. Hydrogen-bonding groups on the substrate which are involved with the DD-peptidase were shown to be different from the ones reported from nuclear magnetic resonance studies to be involved with vancomycin. Because of steric hindrance, the binding of either molecule to the substrate prevents the binding of the other molecule. Binding to the substrate by a D-alanyl-D-alanine-recognizing protein in a manner similar to that used by the DD-peptidase could explain recent observations of vancomycin resistance, in which a new membrane-associated protein has been detected.